David Besenthal Tells How he Set Out to

TROUBLES OF THE PASTORS. MANY CHANGES IN THE PULPITS IN

AND ABOUT ORANGE. he Hev. Mr. M. D. Church Too Radient-The Rev. Mr. Ely a Pine Part, but he Can-nut Suit Men Like Mr. Wescott.

The Rev. M. D. Church, pastor of Calvary Methodist Church, in East Orange, N. J., electrified his hearers a few Sundays ago by amouncing that he had decided to leave that church at the close of the year, and purposed going to the Methodist church at Mentelair, in he northern part of the county. The time set by Mr. Church will be the close of his second year in the church, when, according to the etics of the denomination, either the church or the paster can call for a change. But it is unusual for a Methodist clergyman to announce several months in advance his intenion of leaving, and unprecedented that he should name the church to which he expects to go, as it is understood that the Bishop assigns his charge to each elergyman at the annual Conference. Mr. Church, however, is a recent proselyte from the reformed Episcopal Church, and still new to Methodist Church practices. He announced his intention of stating publicly his reasons, but has not done so, and members of his congregation say he will not, as he has

and atill new to Methodist Church practices. He announced his intention of stating publicly his reasons, but has not done so, and members of his congregation say he will not, as he has discovered that his announcement was promatured and has startled the members of the Montolair church, who regard the matter so critically that they may not be ready to carry out their side of the arrangement.

The matter was considered at a meeting of the quarterly Conference. It is alleged that Mr. church's action was sharply criticised, but that this portion of the record of the meeting was afterward expunged, in order that nothing might stand against him. The rumor became widespread through the county that Mr. Church was leaving because his salary was unpaid, but Mr. Church says he has received his salary. A local newspaper said that he had not got along well with the members of the church, but Mr. Church was leaving because his salary was unpaid, but Mr. Church was say he has received his salary. A local newspaper said that he had not got along well with the members of the church, but Mr. Church was at home yesterday. He lives in a handsome brown cottage in a fashionable part of town. He is spare, of nervous temperament, with bald head fringed with sanny hair, and with reddish side whiskers. His sparking gray eyes are protected by glasses. He appears to be about they care old.

"It isn't a matter of any public interest whatever, he said." It is not because of any friction between paster and people. In fact. I don't suppose there is a church in the State of New Jersey where there is more genuine good recling between reaster and people. In fact. I don't suppose there is a church in the State of New Jersey where there is more genuine good recline between paster and people in merginality, but the town is conservative and I am very radical, very. It sometimes happens that a radical man finds himself anong conservative conservative average with the people and the beginning."

The complexations which exist in Calvary Church bave cal

New York business men belong to it. During the last year of Mr. Bacon's illness a young man who came with strong recommendations was called as a temporary supply. This was the Rev. Joseph A. Ely. He is a graduate of Rochester University, Baptist, though he has never preached in a Baptist pulpit. Mr. Ely came from a church at Cleveland. On the death of Dr. Bacon he was called permanently to the pulpit. He soon became known as a man of attainments and talent. In 1879 he read the poem at the Convention of the Psi Upsilon fraterity. At a memorial service in Orange after Garfield's death he read an original poem in two parts. He became a general favorite with the members of the church, but for the last two years or more it is alleged that the congregation has been falling off and the receipts from pew rents decreasing. Dr. Bacon's salary had been \$4,000. Mr. Ely received \$2,500. At the last annual meeting of the trustees of the church in June last an additional private meeting was held, to which Mr. Ely was not invited. An attempt was made to find the reason of the falling off in the attendance and the income. church in June last an midditional private meeting was held, to which Mr. Ely was not invited. An autompt was made to find the reason of the falling off in the attendance and the income. One or two said boddly that a change of pastors was needed. It was agreed that the proceedings of the meeting should be kept private, but it is said that Mr. Ely knew in two hours all that had taken place. On the next Sunday morning he read his resignation. It was unexpected to nearly all the congregation, but it had leaked out to a few half an hour before, who were ready with resolutions of serrow at his decision, which called for a church meeting on Sept. 18. At one time it was believed that the church would divide. At the September meeting 27 voted to accept Mr. Ely's resignation and 140 voted to declina it. At the next mosting he expressed his determination to go in December, and the church is now looking for his successor.

What we need, said a member of the church vesterlay, is a more vigorous man, Mr. Ely is a poet, of a nature so retined that he would not for the world give offence to anybody. He can't suit men like R. F. Westcott of Westcott's Express, who used to be one of our congregation, but now soes to another church. Then he has remained a backleder, and that is against our judgment. A clergyman should have a wife. Every madden woman and every mother of marriageable daughters in toun has been after him."

St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Orange has a

congregation, but now soes to another church. Then he has remained a backclor, and that is gainst our indigment. A clergyman should have a wife. Every miniten woman and every mother of marriageable daughters in tour has been after him.

N. Mark's Episcopal Church in Orange has a fashionable congregation, several members of which are now actively engaged in circulating papers for signatures. One paper advocates the calling of the Rev. William Richmond to the roctorship; the other opposes Mr. Richmond to the roctorship; the other opposes Mr. Richmond to the roctorship; the other opposes Mr. Richmond was the calling of the New. William Richmond to the church flow years are. Dr. reter of this church for about forly years, died one month say. He assistant was Mr. Richmond, which and low church people. Mr. Richmond was a high churchman, but a vigorous worker, and high churchman but a vigorous worker, and high churchman but a vigorous worker, and the few coaservative members of the congregation.

We coaservative members of the congregation of the centure and to the day of the congregation of the vestry. On Sept. 17 an actually was made to the a pastor but and severy was made to the like a large majority of the centure congregation.

The First Bagnist Church has the paper advocating the vestigation and large it he paper advocating the vestigation and has the large stood of the entire congregation.

The First Bagnist church has the largest congregation of any Protestant church in Orange, its stone addites is one of the libeat in the town. It has asveral missions in other parts of the Oranges. Flvo years ugo it was readed. Under Mr. Judson's pastorate the large church was crowded. In three years be doubled the membership of the church. One Sunday he announced that he felt it his duty to current was covered. The was a conditioned to the church in Grange Church was covered in the place only 11,000. Two years ago the Rev. Thomas M. Barbour proceenied to the church in Fall River. The resignation was accepted.

The Munnal Cha

H. Worcester, Jr., has been its successful pastor. His salary was \$2,500. Under his lead a new church edifice was built. He was called to the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Chicago at a salary of \$4,500, and left six months ago. It was said that the Rev. Mr. McPherson was active in securing the call for him. The church decided to fill his place with a first-class man. A committee was appointed consisting of E. D. Shepard, Daniel Wilson, and Francis Spoir, all of whom are in business in New York. This committee started out to find a pastor, and heard of a clergyman named Riggs. It is said that they did not find the right Mr. Riggs; but one Sunday they all found themselves in a church in Futton, N. Y., where the Rev. Mr. James Riggs preached to them. All were in favor of calling him, and, as it was the first lime the committee had agreed, it was taken for granted that the congregation would be satisfied. Mr. Riggs visited South Orange, preached in the church, Jacked the town over, and decided that he could not accept the call. It is believed that he heard that Orange churches were not easily pleased. The church has no candidate now in view.

"What we want," said a member yesterday, "is a duplicate of Mr. Riggs, a man of parts, ability, cultivation, and fine social qualities. We could get Mr. Ely and a nice part of his congregation with him, but he lacks spice. We want a first-class man, and I presume we shall decide to pay a first-class salary."

The members of the Valley Church say that Mr. Ely will be quickly taken by the South Orange Church when he makes up his mind to accept. They believe he airandy has an offer. It is about one year since the Rev. Dr. II. M. Storrs accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church in Orange. It is a successor of the Rev. Dr. Mix, whose friends say he resigned because a small but active minority had disagreed with him about his methods.

PEDDLER WILNERS MISTAKE

Shown After the Sufferer by It had Lain 110

Heinrich Witner, a peddler, was attacked at First avenue and Twenty-eighth street on the 8th of June last and severely beaten. He was pulled from his wagon, and in the fall his log was fractured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he lay seventeen weeks. His injuries have cripulad him for life. Three weeks after the assault Michael Me-

Donald of 334 East Thirty-sixth street and

John Hayes of 639 First avenue, each about 18 years of age, were arrested and taken before Wilner, who identified them as his assailants. years of age, were arrested and taken before Wilner, who identified them as his assailants. They were remanded to await the result of Wilner's injuries. Haves was bailed, but McDonald passed 110 days in prison, in which time his health fathed rapidly.

Yesterday the emaciated peddler imped into Yorkville Police Court. McDonald and Hayes were brought before him, and he again postively identified them as his assainants. Under cross-examination, however, he wavered, and finally admitted that he was not sure about McDonald. Then the prison record was produced, and it was shown that on June 7, olghteen hours previous to the attack on Wilner, Joseph Cozgrove, of the same address as McDonald, was arrested by Policeman Wade for being drunk and disorderly. Next morning, the 8th, he was sentenced to ten days on the Island, which he served. Prison Keeper Gover of Yorkville Police Court prison swore that Cosgrove and McDonald were the same person, and Policeman Wade testified that the prisoner was the young man be had arrested on the day before the assault on Wilner. The prisoner raid he gave the name of Cosgrove to save his family from disgrace.

Justice Herrman discharged McDonald. The boy was turning joyfully to leave the court, when the Servecant in command tapped him on the shoulder and told him that he had two warrants for his arrest for assault and battery, which had bee waiting since June 28. McDonald sank upon a bench, with tears in his eyes. He implored the Justice to glow him to

the shoulder and fold him that he had two warrants for his arrest for assaults and battery, which had bee waiting since June 28. Meronald sank upon a bench, with tears in his eyes. He implored the Justice to allow him to go home for one night. He said he was sick, and could no longer force himself to eat prison fare. He admitted that he had had trouble with the new complainants, and was sear below to await examination to-day.

Almost as Many Changes in the Style of Ve-

"That we are getting to be a very luxurious people is seen in the display of our equipages on the fashionable drives," said a veteran manufacturer. "Fashions in carriages change much the same as fashions in dresses. Only a short time ago village carts were the rage. Now they are as common as sparrows. The latest fashion is the rovival of eight-spring vehicles like the Victoria or D'Orsay, named after English styles. Their peculiarity is that they have four elliptic springs, and four C springs. They cost \$1,700 to \$1,800, and seat two persons besides the driver. George Komp has just bought one of the Victoria pattern. Very

just bought one of the Victoria pattern. Very pretty new styles are the Stanhone phaeton, the spider, the vis-a-vis, and the Duke, some of which were seen at Newport this season.

It is now quite an ordinary thing for wealthy people to have carriages built to order after their own ideas, derived from what they have seen. Most of the artistic ideas in carriages come from France, but in the matter of machinery for carriage building we are abead of the French. Some time ago Healey, Williams & Co. supplied a French house with an expensive and extensive outlit of American machinery for carriage building, and an American mechanic was sent to Paris to show the French workmen how to use it. We also send abroad considerable of our hickory, which is the best wood for carriage building. There are few earriages imported. Most of these exported are chean kinds that go to Australia, Africa,

considerable of our fleekory, which is no best wood for carriage building. There are few carriages imported. Most of those exported are chean kinds that go to Australia, Africa, Mexico, and South America.

One thing that we have to import is the high-toned coachman. He is a nobby fellow, who knows how to fan tails, pull manes, trim fetlocks and polish hoofs. He has his assistants and disdains to labor. He draws from \$65 to \$100 a month, and perquisites. He walks about the stables in a lordly way, seeing that things are done rightly. He comes out with his gloves on, mounts the box, and has the reins handed to him. His clothes are as landsome and if as well as those of his employer, and his style is immense. This gort of thing does not grow in this country. It must be imported."

Ex-Speaker Sharpe Excused from Attendauce, but to Appear When Called For.

ALBANY, Oct. 9. - Six jurors were accepted and sworn in to-day to try the case of Loren B. Sessions, accused of bribery. Then the Court of Over and Terminer adjourned because the panel of talesmen was exhausted. At the opening of the court ex-Speaker George H. Sharpe of Uister applied to the Court to be excused as a witness, basing the application on the ground of great personal inconvenience to himself. and the fact that it had formally been agreed between the respective counsel to read his between the respective counsel to read his printed testimony as taken before the Assembiy investigating committee. Mr. Sharpe said that if his presence was actually necessary at any time he would come to the court.

District Attorney Herrick said the people would be willing to have the testimony read. Mr. Smith, for the defence, said that his evidence was such that some of it would not be accepted in a court of justice as admissible, and he could not consent to have it read.

A conversation then ensued between the Court and counsel, and it was agreed that Mr. Sharpe would appear in court at any time when notified by telegraph. He was thereupon excused and allowed to depart.

The Court said it would allow twenty peremptory challenges on each side, Attorney General Russoil considered that they were entitled to but five on each side, and said the people would be satisfied with that number. He therefore excepted to the order of the Court. The following jurors were obtained up to the hour of adjournment:

Edwin deoffellew farmer; Preston Hollow: Thomas Maher, laborer, 230 Orangs street; Bradford R. Allen.

Edwin dooff-clow farmer: Freston Hollow: Thomas Maher, laborer, 232 Orange street; Bradford R. Allen, Clarksville: Volkert Jacobson, Fuller's Station; John W. Sherwood, painter, Westerlo, James McLoughlin, clear maker, 159 Second street.

The Court ordered a panel of talesmen num-bering 75, returnable to-morrow morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Debuts at the Thalla. Herr Friese, who for many years has been a Vicenna favorite, began his career as a New York favorite at the Thalia last night. He ap-peared in two Singspiele-burlesques interpeared in two Singspiele-Duriesques inter-spersed with song. Herr Friese is a quick, nervous, buoyant comedian. Vivacious with-out allowing himself to be carried to extremes by his vivacity, he applies the arts of true com-edy to the farce and burlesque, refining their wit and humor without weakening their effect. In this his art resembles that of Joseph Jeffer-

Ho is fortunate in the support of Fraulein Dora Friese, a charming souprette, who can simulate with equal success the clumsiness of a Ramsau peasant girl and the light step of a balleleuse.

William Oborloy, a German, living at 216 Delancey street, killed himself with Paris green on Mon-day might at 200 East Houston street. He was 50 years day might at New East Houston street. He was a years old, and recently he had worked as basker. Pour mouths ago his youngest child, the last but one of thirteen children, died. Observy because desponsions. On standay might be held his kenne, and was not seen by his wife until Monday, when she nich him on the street. He borrowed a little money from her and left her, saying "Good-by." With this mency it is believed he bought the potent. Late on Monday significance was to Valentine fisher's house at 200 East Houston street and asked Pisher, who was an old friend, to left him sleep there. Its died in the night.

THE MEXICAN APACHES

Approaching Termination of a Warfare of Centuries on the Mexican Frontiers A Centuries on the Mexican Prontiers A. Mussacre in Prospect - Pate of the Apaches. EL Paso, Tex., Sept. 29 .- "Old Juh the Apache is dead." The expression brings re-lief all along the northern frontier of Mexico, and the older settlers in this queer mixture of the old and the new, begin to tell startling yarns of Apache raids, Mexican suffering, and the

arrogance of American courage.

July was the last great chief of the Chiricahua Apaches, and without question the very last of the able warrior leaders of these remarkable Indian Bedouins of the Mexican Sierra Madre region. He died a few days since of a fall from a horse or by drowning in a water course, being at the time very drunk. Juh denied the authority of the United States at all times, and, with the exception perhaps of Cochise and Victorio, both now dead, he has done more damage within our borders than any other Indian of the Southwest since the days of Magnus Colorow.

Some startling news may be looked for ere long. The Indians whom Crook did not cap-tume, but whose leaders, Geronimo, Chatto, and Bonito promised to surrender with the very last remnant of the formidable Apaches to be found in Mexico, are now encamped near Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, situated in a direct line about 125 miles southwest of this little frontier city, among the northeastern foothills of the Sierra Madre. By the way I have travelled from it the distance is about 200 miles. It lies a little south of west, ninety miles or so from San José on the Mexican Central Railroad. which station is about 100 miles south of Paso del Norte, two miles across the Rio Grande.
Casas Grandes is inhabited by the semiIndians who form the larger portion
of the population of Mexico, especially those of the northern States. They are not of much account, being descended from by conturies of oppression, ignorance, peon-age, and Apache crueities. The Apache is of a vastly superior race. He is a barbarian sharponed by contact with that veneered savage, the man of the border.

The Apache has a large brain and utterly

defiant courage. There are less than 200 of them in their camp, five miles or so from Casas them in their camp, five miles or so from Casas Grandes; yet they treat that place, with its garrison and peeple, with a swaggering contempt. Charley McComas is alive and still under their centrel. So much is known, but our expedition for his redemption is a failure. The reason thereof must be found in the conduct of the Mexicans, rather than in the uncertainty of the Apache. The latter are beginning to be very suspicious of the designs entertained by the Moxican officers and soldiers. Major Onate, with a garrison of about 150 men, has been stationed at Casas Grandes for a long time. He has received no substantial re inforcements since the advant of Juh, Gerenimo, and other chiefs, with their followers, on a pretended mission of peace. Yet there is no doubt fell but that the Moxican military authorities are trying to surround them from different quariers. The Apaches declare that they came to that point to make a permanent peace with Mexico. If an attempt is made to surprise them there will be trouble. Either the Moxicans in Casas Grandes will be raided or the Apaches will be massacred. Perhaps both events may occur. It is quite certain that the Mexicans have no capacity to deal with them in the same spirit or purpose that Gen. Crook has done. I see but little hopes of saving little Charley McComas. The Aba-hes are hungry for money. They are trading their plunder daily at Casas Grandes. I have seen many Indians, but none of them have overstruck me as possessors of such forcerni brutality and vigor as the Mexican Apaches. The Apaches have held in a state of terror, as far as our memories, historically speaking, can run, the whole of Arizona, New Mexico, Chibuahua, and Sonora. The Mexican official statistics still but them down at 10,000, but the large majority thereof have become merged in the Indo-Mexican, and are a sedentary people who live in villages and maintain a separate life. For the past two centuries a large number of septs or clans have been at constant was with the whites and mixed races. It must be Grandes; yet they treat that place, with its garrison and people, with a swaggering cona war on Mexico. When Gen, Crock came in June out of the Shirra he brought about 500 surrendered Apaches of whom only 60 or 70 were bucks or fighters, Geronimo, Chatto, and Chiricahua were the chiefs. Jud had been separated from them by a quarrel, for some time previously. Geronimo and Chatto were sent back on parole to bring in Charley McComas and the remainder of their people.

But Juh escaped, What influence or intrigue was brought to bear cannot be known, but the result shows that Juh resumed his control. A month ago Juh appeared at or near Casas Grandes, Chiluabha, with about 150 bucks and the same number of women and children. He wanted to make peace with Mexico, wanted a reservation or land allotment, and commenced at once to trade off his plunder with the inhabitants. These people were not at all shy in buying. In the mean while the authorities have been delaying and negotiating, and, as is believed, with the intention of getting troops enough into position to attack the Apaches. For one, as an American, I am glad we have no part or parcel in the scheme. It is my belief that there will be a bloody tragedy, Singularly enough, it promises to be in the very region where the ancestors of these same Apaches applied the coup de grace to the town builders and dwoliers of six and seven centuries ago.

Apacies applied the coun de grace to the town builders and dwellers of six and seven centuries ago.

The name of the Mexican town on the Rio Mignel is derived from the ruins of sundry great houses which were built by the people who were evidently destroyed by the same irruption of savage aborigines roaming between the twenty-second and thirty-second parallels of latitude, that finally overthrew, in the eleventh century, the great Tottee Empire. These ruins are not communal in character, like the Rio Grande and Moqui Pueblo's, still existing. They appear to have public structures forming the centre of towns, in which the separate dwelling was a feature. In this they resembled the Toltee life and civilization. The Chinachua Casas Grandes are so far as known, the best proserved of all such remains in northern Mexico, and the Primeria. Alta region now held by the United States. The principal structure is still about 800 by 250 feet in length and width, set true to the cardinal points, with walls of from five to eight feet in thickness, built of copon, a species of concrete made of gravel and earth, run in a wall mould, with some sort of mortar or cement, compounded probably from some of the cactus so abundant in the arid region. Part of this structure, still affords shelter to noor Mexicans. If what I suggest should occur, it will indeed be a strange Nemesis. In any event, it may be considered, that however brought about, the vexatious Apache "must go."

neighborhood of Pier I, North River, Monday evening.
The stake, according to the master of ceremonies, was
the hand of a young woman. The contestants were
Thomas Boyle and Martin McDonald, both buggage
smashers in Castle Garden, and both about 50 years of smashers in Castle Garden, and both about 50 years of age. For some time they have been attentive to Mary Craig, and their common develon to her has been a standard subject of facetionsuses among their fellow simpleyees. The jectionsy of each has been aroused and developed by their associates, who also convinced them that they ought to decide their rights to the hand of Mary Craig by a fight with hare knuckles.

Shortly after 8½ o'clock Monday avening those who were in the secret formed an impromptir ring near the Garden. Mr. Thomas Feny appeared as second for Doyle, and Mr. Billy Kennedy for McDonaid. They chine Mr. Frank Nurray referes.

The men are reported in have fought hard and wildly through four rounds. McDonaid failed to respond to the call for the fifth round, and Doyle was therefore declared the winner.

The funeral of Nancy Fessenden Nye, widow ago in Randwich. Mass, and was a daughter of William Fessenden and granddaughter on her inother's side of Nathaniel Freeman, the sixth in descent from Edunacy Freeman, who was one of the founces. Free March 1972 in the State of the State o

Ten street peddlers were accused before Jus tice Cardner at Essex Mariest yesterday of obstructing the sidewalks in Grand street. They were all licensed, but this politic told Jestice Cardner that they occupied the most crewded parts of Grand street, blecking the way for passers by and creating so much trouble the consent completing were made. Justice Gardner fines WATCHING A LOCKED BAFE

David Rosenthal, 20 years old, opened jewelry store on May 7 at 19 Cherry street.
Rahway. He stocked it with goods to the amount of \$1,000, obtained from New York firms on credit, and employed Maurice Behwarts to mend watches for him. On June 24 he sold what remained of the goods to Schwartz for \$435,47, giving a receipt in full, and returned to New York. Some of the New pect to command the traffic of all the region

schwarts for \$435,47, giving a receipt in full, and returned to New York. Some of the New York creditors held a meeting in August, and demanded a settlement. This was promised. A few days later Mr. Solomon Rosches of 89 Nassau street, of whom Konenthal had bought goods amounting to \$250, and who had known nothing of the creditors' meeting, demanded payment. This was not fortecoming.

Then Mr. Kosches obtained a writ of attachment on the goods. On Sept. 19 Special Deputy Sheriff George Ball attempted to levy on the goods in the store, but he was assured by Schwartz that the goods and store belonged to him. Schwartz falled, however, to show any bill of goods or receipt for the money paid for them. An appraisal was made under strong protests by Schwartz. The value was set down at \$171.30. The Deputy Sheriff left the store, but going back two hours later he found that the goods were all locked up in a safe, the combination of which Schwartz alone knew.

This alarmed the deputy, and he decided to watch the safe. Two constables took turns in watching the store. Night and day this watch has been preserved ever since, and Schwartz brought a suit for \$200 damages against Deputy Sheriff Ball for trespass. At this trial Resenthal was summoned as a witness for the defendant.

He testified that the goods were his yet; that

Resenthal was summoned as a witness for the defendant.

He testified that the goods were his yet; that he had not sold them to Schwartz. Here Schwartz produced a bill of goods and the receipt for money raid. Resenthal then said that the whole matter all through was designed to deceive. He had taken much of the goods of previous to the alleged saie, and had disposed of them. The creditors became importunate and demanded their money. He fell willing to satisfy them with the exception of Kosches. To outwit him he had passed the store and goods over to Schwartz giving him a receipt, but he did not in reality receive a cont for them. Rosenthal did not await the result of the trial, but took the next train for New York, because he heard Schwartz maken charge of perjury against him. cause he heard Schwartz make a charge of perjury against him.

Schwartz denied that he had not paid Researtz denied that he had not paid Researtz denied that he had not paid Researtz denied that the store and its contents were his by right of sale. The jury returned a verdict of \$106.25 damages against Deputy Sheriff Ball. In spite of this verdict Ball still maintains his watch. To a reporter Ball said he was acting under instructions from Sheriff Forsyth of Elizabeth, Sheriff Forsyth said he was indemnified against damage to the extent of \$400, and that the watch would be kept up until damages exceeded the indemnity.

In liahway many think that Schwartz is a victim of Rosenthal, and that he really paid for the goods.

PUT AWAY FOR FOUR YEARS.

Clerk Roberts Says he Made Siont Very Drunk and Carried him Off to Prison. James F. Roberts, who, jointly with Dis-Thomas S. Brennan, and Warden Lawrence Dunphy, is named as defendant in Lewis W. Sloat's suit for \$100,000 damages for his lilegal detention for four years in the branch workhouse on Hart's Island, was before Judge Bar-rett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. for examination before trial as a witness for the plaintiff. He says he is going to the West Indies soon. Though nominally a defendant. he is to be released from any judgment that may be obtained in the action, and Warden may be obtained in the action, and Warden Dunphy also has not been served with process. Roberts testified that in 1876 he became a clerk in Mr. McKeon's law office. He was afterward clerk in the District Attorney's office until Juno last. He continued: June last. He continued:
About July 2, 1879, Mr. McKeen told me that his wife's rother Lewis W. Sloat, was incapable from his drinking labits of managing the cetate of John/Drake Sloat, his felter. Mrs. McKeen was a logar, under the will, and Sloat was executor. I suggested that he have Sloat removed. He shall that would coat a good deat of money, and he did not propose to have the small estate wasted in legal extenses.

he did not propose to have the earliest and not propose to have the earliest and have been referred to a newspaper article into the interior warrington atoat, as he called him, had it the might before in the station house, and said that it the might before in the station house, and said that it hereignes as into the large the said he would have to get alle consent to that, and if would be impracticable; it had better go and see Judge Duffy with the view has ing Stoat committed to some public institution on the land.

that I had better go and see Judge Duffy with the view of lewing Stoat committed to some public institution on the I sland.

The told me to go to the St. Omer Hotel, and gave me \$11. I went the next day and saw Stort. I gave him following accrange. I said, too, I would endeavor to obtain for him a clerkship in some public institution on the Island. The next morning I fested him at preakfast. I told him I had made arrangements for a clerkship for him. He intimated there was done trick about it. He was then so drunk that I had to lead him by the arm. He went with no to the other of Commissioner Brennan, to whom I introduced him as the clerk if wanted to speak to him about. Me Brennan said he supposed we wanted to go to the Island, and when I said yes, said he would give us a cough of passes. I remarked that he would give us a cough of passes. I remarked that he would give us a cough of passes. I remarked that he would give us a cough of passes. I remarked that he would give us a cough of passes. I remarked that he would give us a cough of passes. I remarked that he would give us a cough of passes. I remarked that he would give us a first part of the clerk of the same and the passes of the clerk of the clerk of the same and the passes of the clerk of the clerk of the same and dening want of the clerk of the clerk of the passes of the was there from Jaly 10, 1870, nuttificated in May last. Mr. Mc Nexton said it was a colvent to receive and be careful never to write him early letters. I have sent him articles of clothing, but never gave him a dollar, Mr. McKenn cautioned me not to, because he would have been want of the mean to the property of the mean of the mean of the mean desired of these which shoat had written some of them to havers. Mr. Dunphy said: "Any letters which I have been to have so, Mr. Dunphy and: "Any letters which I have been to have a distributed to other people. I when have been and which are already to other people. I when have been to the said of the to the hand, said nothing about Mr. We'mann. He told use to take him to the Island, and it would be all right.

The examination will be continued to-day.

THE REV. MR. KEMLO'S CHILDREN.

Grandfacker and their Aunts. The Rev. James Kemlo, who killed his wife in Brooklyn a few weeks ago, and then committed suicide by jumping from a window, had two infant children. They were stopping at that time at the house of their father in Newark, with the Misses Voorbis, aunts of Mrs. Kenlo. Yesterday Goorge F. Tuttle, counsel for Gideon Kemlo, grandfather of the children, made application to the Orphans' Court, in Newark, that he be appointed guardian of the children, and that they be given to him.

Lawyer K. B. Wilkinson, who appeared for Miss Cornelia Voorbis, one of the aunts, asked that she be made the guardian. He explained that Mrs. Kemlo had been reared from childhood by her aunts, and that when she got married she had them go to Montville to live with her and her hurband. They also went with her and her hurband. They also went with her to Jorsey Cily and Newark, and after the death of Mr. and Mrs. Kemlo they took care of the children. One of the children is 2 years old and the other 1 year. The Misses Voorbis were not willing that certain rich peoples hould adopt and raise the children in ignorance of the fate of their parents. They were willing to let the grandfather have one of the children, but they wanted Emily, the clidest.

Mr. Tuttle insisted that as the two ladies were only aunts of the mother, the grandfather should have the children. Judge McCarter set the case down for Tuesday next. ark, with the Misses Voorbis, aunts of Mrs.

Helt Makers in Session

In response to a call issued by Charles A Schieren A t'e, of this city, steam belt manufacturers from all parts of the United States met yeaterday at 19 Ferry street to consider certain questions relative to the trade, and to endeavor to increase the strength of their organization. Pluny Jewell of Hartford presided. It was resolved that it should not be considered compulsory to stamp any quality of belting with the word extra. As indicative of a critain class, out that the name and trade mark of the firm manufacturing the belt should be stamped upon the leather.

It was decided to make a separate written appeal to each member of the trade in the Unitad States, axing him to join the association. The Western members of the convention and engrested that the naxt meeting be held in Butfalo or Chicago. The question was left unsettled. chieren A Co. of this city, steam belt manufacturer

Between Two Waterspents The gaudy figure of the Duke of Mariborough stood out brilliantly as the figurehead of a vessel at the Standard Oil Company's wharfs at Constable Hook resterday. It belonged to the ship Mariborough of Windsor, N.S.

"The Duke came near being doused, "Isaid Capt. Salter, "In lattice 49" 32", longitude 39", we passed between two waferspouts. They were within a stone's throw, They were so high we couldn't see the tops of them. They looked like two columns between the necan and the aky."

the aky."
Were they of great breadth?"
Well, to tell you the truth. I've seen so many of them that I don't take notice of their peculiarities any more. But these were remarkably near to us. I don't mind an occasional spout, but I don't like twins."

Bunco Men in Capt. Allaire's Precinct Business men doing business on the east side of the Bowery complained yesterday to District Attor-ncy McKeon that confidence men infest their side of the

ney McReon that confidence men intest their side of the Bowery, between Housion and Division streets, and en-tran their customers. Mr McKeen telegraphed for Capt. Alliaire of the Eidnige street police, and informed him of the complaint. Capt Alliaire said that he had done what he could to drive away the confidence inten but had fasted. He had asked Inspector Byrnes to detail some of his detectives to the work of clearing the Bow-ery of the confidence men.

Get It, Sure !

Wells' "Rough on Rate" Almanac, at druggists, or
mailed for 2c. stamp. E. S. Walls, Jersey City.—Ade.

Woollen, marino, and fannel undershirts and drawers,
cardigen jackets, wool and merino socks; best value in
the city. J. W. Johnston, 200 Grand et., Now Tork,—Adv.

THREE SOUTHWESTERN CITIES. Men of Affairs on the Future of Southers

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Oct. 7 .- Two Missouri towns are basking in the sunshine of a business "boom." Both are building for a great future. Springfield, which is in the southwestern part of the State, has almost doubled ulation since the inception of the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis Railroad, which crosses the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad within her corporate limits. Boston capitalists are creeting large brick blocks in the little city, new factories are springing up, the corporation is providing extensive water works, farmers are becoming market gardoners for miles around, and roal estate men are stiff necked as to the value of city lots. The city is in the heart of a vast agricultural region of great fertility, at a distance of more than two hundred miles from St. Louis, and traders ex-

great fortility, at a distance of more than two hundred miles from St. Louis, and traders expect to command the traffic of all the region round about. The city is a thousand feet above sea level, the air is salubrious, and the land is well watered. Why should not Springfield grow and thrive?

Poplar Bluff's boom " is also due to new railroads. Aiready the point of intersection of the Cape Girardeau and Southwestern Railroad and the great Gould system from St. Louis and Cairo, the town is soon to be connected with the Kansas City. Springfield, and Memphis Railroad, and through this town will run the tracks of the California syndicate that owns the extensions of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Ry, to the Southern Pacific—a through line from Norfolk, Va., to San Francisco by the southern route. Men of affairs in the village of Poplar Bluff, when forecasting the future of the place, tell you that the semi-annual freshelts forbid railroad bridging below the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi above Cairo, will never have a rival parallel line south of Cairo; that west of the Mississippi above Cairo, will never have a rival parallel line south of Cairo; that west of the Mississippi the Ozark range bars any possible rival parallel line north of Cape Girardeau, and that the casy lowland grades of the ridge on which Poplar Bluff stands will fusure the building of the transcontinental railroad through her territory. They point out also the Helena and Iron Mountain Railroad, which gives the town direct rail connection with Helena, New Orleans, and Sabine Pass, the future great city of the Gulf. A Poplar Bluff is the distributed for the immense coal and from deposits of the highly productive mineral region of which Poplar Bluff is the business focus, and for our millions of cords of timber, which hitherto has been worth little more than the cost of cutting. The timber interest here is to be developed ere long, and then will follow farming on a scale that will open the eyes of the old slow-going Missourians. The Gr

nomes and introducing industries hitherto unknown, and before our people know it Poplar Bluff will have become a city of no mean protensions."

A Poplar Bluff railroad man said:

The trade of northeastern Arkansas that will be concentrated here will be worth considering. Arkansas has all the elements of great wealth. Her territory is intersected in every direction by streams from the Ozark, White River, and Beston Mountains her soil is fortile, and her climate mild and inviting. Thousands of seres of land within her boundaries may be bought as reasonably as in Dakota and other northern regions, and already immigrants are coming down from the Northern wheters having driven them southward. The railroads are penetrating Arkansas—and with most of these railroads leptar Bluff has connection. We expect to get more trade from Arkansas than from southern Missouri.

"Speaking of railroads in the Southwest," the railroad man continued. "Texas is getting her share of thom. She has twenty-three lines, with an aggregate length of about 6,000 miles, and more are under contract. They are building six railroads from as many points of the compass, all converging at Sabine Pass, and two others have been chartered to that point. What is to support these lines? did you ask? The harbor of Sabine Pass is eight miles long and a mile wide, the depth of water is from twenty-live to forty-five feet, and the bar is mud, which can be dredged out. Indeed, the Government is dredging there, and they have a ship must go to see for safety in a storm, and only a week or two ago, when they desired to put 4,500 bales of cotton into the stenniship Colorado, they had to anchor her outside the bar, and lighter the cotton out to her. The difficulties encountered by navigators in reaching New Orleans from the Gulf are an oid story. Now, Sabine Pass, midway between New Orleans and Galveston, has better harbor facilities and infinitely greater harbor possibilities and infinitely greater harbor possibilities and infinitely greater harbor possibilities an

structing the railroads in this part of Texas, for there will be little blasting, no tunnelling, and flow bridges. After the roads are in operation the cotton freights—for cotton will then go to the toul by way of Sabine Pass rather than through St. Louis—the cotton freights will pay the railroads running expenses, if not more. That's what has attracted capital to railroad building into the city of Sabine Pass."

A Papar Blauff physician said:

"We on this comparatively elevated plateau are exempt from the maindles that afflict those who dwell on the low lands east of the Mississippi. But as to the regions berdering the Gulf there is a popular error that should be corrected. If Southerners would take care of themselves as Northerners would take care of themselves as Northerners would there would be corrected. If Southerners would the care of themselves as Northerners would the care of themselves do not wonder at the ravages of disease among them. Think of regions in which the diet is fat pork corn bread, molasses coffee, and whiskey! Should that be charged to the climato? Think of the heedless exposure to the torrid heat of midday and the cold of midnight with no change of ciothing!"

The Northerner who may be most certain of success in coming to the South—even if no further South than Missouri—is the worker in wood. His tools and machinery need not be expensive. He will require only sobriety and industry; for on every hand he will find all that he can do almost at his own prices. In some of the Southern states carpenters command to

a day.

Wedded at her Mother's Deathbed.

POTESVILLE, Oct. 9.—Mrs. Thomas Cooch, the wife of a wealthy retired powder manufacturer, died this evening from the effects of burns received on Thurs-

day morning last. Her clothing caught fire while she day morning last. Her clothing caught fire while abe was boiling apple batter. Ever since the accident she has suffered the most intense agony from her injuries, which covered the whole lower part of her body. Yet was craited much home today. Her first thought was of her daughler, whose westlying tast been fixed for the 25. Calling her daughter to her, she requested that the ceremony be performed at once. A minister was in attendance as her hesistle, and, by the requested that the ceremony he midel the young people, whose girl dvershadowed the happiness of their nighties. Mrs. Cooch lingered but a few hours longer.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Oct. 9.—Michel Schimmelpfen-nig, who was arrested a few days ago while robbing coal lands belonging to the Philaderphia and Reading Company near here, and who, white dressing to go to prison, excaped to the mountains clad only in his trouers and shirt, came in to day and surrendered. During the time he spent on the mountains he was unable to set anything to cat, and on several of the fresty mights was high frozen. Exhaustion drove him in. He was taken to Fottswille prison to day, and accompanied the officer willingly.

Pennywise Mr. Crumbaugh.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—A criminal information was filed this morning against S. R. Grumbaugh, Cellecter of Internal Revenue, for using efficial Coveratment envelopes for private correspondence to save resting the office of the letters sent in the envelopes referred to Grumbaugh's amesing canvass for the Secretary slip of the Navy, vice Chandler, who, he expected, would be elsetted Senator from New Hampshire. Frambaugh was endeavoring to have the Republican State Conviction andorse him for the position, but failed.

Tallors' Wages in Question.

Thirty tailors employed by S. Harris at 216 Broadway say that on May 21 last they accepted a 30 per cent reduction of wages on condition that the old pay should be restored with the coming of the busy season. They demanded the old wages again on Thursday last, the busy season having set in, when Mr. Harris, they say, told them that, maninch as they were dissatisfied by would dispense with their services. They have not worked since Xonday.

Mr. Gibbs's Fallure to Escape. PHILADELPHIA. Oct. 9.—Thomas Gibbs, who escaped from prison at Mount Holly, N. J., while awaiting trial on the charge of bigamy he having married three respectable joints ladies in a short space of time, was arrested force to day and held to await a requisition from New Jersey.

Like an Explosion Under the Vessel. Capt.Simpson of the steamable International, from Triests, just in, reports that on Wednusday last a heavy shock like an explosion under the ressel was fell. The weather was fine and the sea caim.

For All Bronchtal or Lung Complaints e Oliffe's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil with Line and Wild erry. Sold by druggists. Depot, 6 Bowery.—Adv.

WOMEN DO USE GOATS' MILK.

As Well as Lettuce Juice, Asser' Milk, and "Is it true," asked a reporter of a wellknown physician in Thirty-eighth street, "that

girls are now drinking goats' milk to improve their complexions?"
"Undoubtedly," said the physician promptly; and it is also true that they are indulging in

lettues juice, asses' milk, cream, glycerine, camphor, poultices, arsenic, patent nostrums of every variety, and chemical masks."

"You don'tsay?"
"Yes, I do. They try everything on earth except the fundamental requisite. I have had an extensive experience in treating cases of skin trouble with women, and am still sur-prised at the case with which they are fooled by all sorts of quack medicines and devices. prised at the case with which they are fooled by all sorts of quack medicines and devices. Last spring I had a girl under treatment whose stomach was almost ruined. She had been taking an infernal compound sold by a firm in Fourteenth street which was expected to make her arms plump! She was not an idlot, either. Another patient of mine excited my ire a short time ago. She was the most apook-like and ghastly-looking specimen I ever saw. Her skin was a dead white, and her eyelids were crusted and violently red. She was quite satisfied with her color—or lack of it—but wanted me to take away the color from her eyelids. I frightened her into confessing that she had been consuming quantities of a compound said to have been stolen from one of the teauties of the Sultan's harem, and then began to clear her blood."

"But do you think goats' milk improves the complexion?"

"All dear sir, don't you understand that none of these things improves the complexion directly? It may be possible to improve the general health so much by the use of goats' milk that the complexion is benefited, but that will only follow where goats' milk is suited to the system. Very many people don't drink milk at all. Rubbing the milk on the face is the wildest sort of tolly. I willtell you how werry woman who reads The Sun may get a good color—by systematic exercise, regular meals, and seven hours' sleep every night. Sounds kind of ancient, doesn't it?"

"All the jaded."

"Well, if sthe only receipt known to us, and it will never fail. Let any woman try it for herself and see."

CHANCES TO EAT FOR NOTHING. How Tally is Kept of All the People in Hotel Dining Rooms.

The opportunities for stealing a dinner in one of the big New York hotels are not promising. The arrangements have been so thoroughly perfected that it would be pleasanter for a man to suffer the pangs of incipient starvation than risk the mental wear and tear and physical harm incident to the theft.

For some years hotel beats flourished in New York. They lounged about the corridors of their favorite hostelries, often had their letters addressed to the office, and were so much on addressed to the office, and were so much on hand that the employees of the house supposed they were regular pairons. Then the hotels began a regular crusade against thom, and they have been relegated to the free lunch counters of the more prosperous saloons. The same system is now it vogue at all of the city hotels. The head waiter is the sentry of the dining room. Five minutes before the dinner hour a list of the guests of the hotel is sent up stairs by the clerk. On the list is the number of every room in the house with the name of the occupant if any opposite. The head waiter stands by the door, and when a guest comes in he is asked quietly the number of his room. He gives it and the waiter instantly sends him to a table. The man, if he thinks of it at all, supposes that the number of his room has something to do with his seat and passes on. The instant his back is turned the head waiter consults his list, and if the room of the number given is vacant, or if it is occupied by some one known to the waiter, he goes at once to the man, and, while delity rearranging the napkin or placing the knives and forks in meat rows, asks him seductively his name. If the name fails to clear away the doubt the clerk is sent for. He may recognize the man. If he does not an investigation is made at once, and if the man is proved a fraud he is taken out and hunded over to the police.

The head waiters of the hotels are usually men of great discrimination, and accurate judges of character. They seldem make mistakes, but when they do slip up their errors are clothed in such suavity and gentleness that own the professional beats cannot get angry with them.

PARDONED AFTER TEN YEARS. hand that the employees of the house supposed

PARDONED AFTER TEN YEARS.

ALBANY, Oct. 9 .- The Governor to-day paroned Emma Ozlock, convicted of arson in the first degree, and sentenced for life at the General Sessions in New York county, on Oct. 18, 1873. She is now confined in the Kings county penitentiary. The Governor says:

The offence of which this prisoner was convicted of a trunk belonging to her for the purpose of obtaining the insurance upon it. The fire, in a very slight degree, burned the floor of the room in which the trunk was lo-cated. This room being part of an inhabited dwelling house, the offenes was charged as aroon in the first degree. I should have been much better satisfied that the conviction was exactly right if it had been aroon in the conviction was exactly right if it had been aroon in the first better. It when the inavitation multiplication of the word the inavitation multiplication with the people writes that he noniced for the convict attended to induce her to offer a pienof guilty of a degree of aroon lower than the first, and that it is not to a degree of a from lower than the first, and that it is not been accepted. This officer, in fall possession of all the facts, strongly recommended the pardon. The character and standing of the others who ask for this convicts release make the strongest possible potition. The prisoner, at the time of her conviction, fain too long been in this country, having been born and reaved in Austria. Sie but imperfectly understood our language and had no friends here except such as she had gamed by surfaining six New York stry. These and several other Phil deprive as a domestic in several very freeper label samines in New York stry. These and several other Phil deprive and promise that if released, the discussives in her behalf and promise that if released, the label has been obedient of the rules of the prison and well behaved. For imprisoned before her conviction and since more them tend to the prison and well behaved. For the prison and well behaved. For the prison and well behaved from the representations made to me upon this application for an entirely convinced that this convict has been imprisoned as long as justice, the public good, and the referentiatory purpose of purushment require.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SandyHook. 1 36 | Gov. Island. 2 24 | Hell Gate... 4 14

Arrived-Tusspar, Oct. 9 Sa Bothnia, McKay, Liverpool Sept. 29 and Queenstown Oth. Se Habsburg, Hellmers, Bremen Sept. 26 and South-inpton 28th.

Se Handaurg, Heilmerk, Bremen Sept. 20 and Sourampton 28th.
Se Glauens, Bearse, Boston.
Se Glarieston, Reed, Charleston.
Se International, Simpson, Frieste.
Se Roaneke, Couch, Richmond, City Peint, and Norfolk.
Se Stanta, Baker, Hayana.
Se Zanta, Basare, Filipper Urleans.
Ship Lad. Pailer, Celcord, Liverpool.
Bark Maouni, Petterson, Gaway.
Bark Eura, Anderson, Mauritius.
Bark Stransen, Adarson, Mauritius.
Bark Stransen, Lawrence, Dunkirk.
Bark Stransen, Lawrence, Dunkirk.
Bark Stransen, Lawrence, Dunkirk.

Bark Scames, Lawrence, Dinkirk.
Sa Demuark, from New York for London, off Scitly.
Sa Demuark, from New York at Hanburg.
Se Prion, from New York at Moville.
Se Askala, from New York, at Moville.
Sa Askala, from New York, at Ministe.
Sa The Queen, from New York, off Kinesie.
Se Ethy Bund, from New York, at Southampton.

Contents of The Weekly Nun. THE WEEKLY SUN, published this morning.

the American continent. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing to the old country may be lad at the desk of our publication office. Frice four cents. For sale by all newsdealers in city and country.

A Widow with Nine Children

May have as much trouble with them as did the old wo-man who fixed in a shoe. The children will all the time be getting their mess humped, heads bruised, finger cut, and their stomachs and howels disordered by unripe trail. The mother who is wise enough to keep a buttle of Perry Davies Pain Killer saves her children much suffering and herself a great deal of trouble.—4de.

Golden Medical Discovery" is warranted to cleaned the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause a time. For servicia, sores of all kinds, akin and blood discases its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials from all parts. Send stamp for pamphlet on skin discases. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y - 44v

HOW CHINAMEN RAT

Queer Menoure of Wisdom-After-diagon Ammooments and an After-dianor Story.

From the St. Petersburg Resemper.
PERIN, July 4. -- "Have you eaten?" (Che ao fan nina may you?) is as common a greeting among the Chinamen as our "How do you do?" In their opinion, he who is able to cat is surely well, happy, and all right in every respect. Eating is the most common subject of

seeke cating is the most common subject of conversation among them. How many bowls of rice do you cat is a day? It answer to it agree number of models all silveys unine to the size of their bowls, you must understand that they usually hyperbolize. They often address foreigness such questions as those; which is a such a contract that they usually hyperbolize. They often address foreigness such questions as those; which is a common opinion among Chinamen that foreigness come to China because they have nothing, or not enough, to est at home. Seekers of intellectual life, and, therefore, the more portly a man is the waser be must be. In their language the sentence, "He cats much," is synonymous with. He is a wise man, "As they were the subject of the sentence," He cats much," is appoint on the sentence, "He cats much," is a synonymous with. He is a wise man, "As the sentence, "He cats much," is a synonymous with. He is a wise man, "As the sentence, "He cats much," is a synonymous with. "He is a wise man, "As the sentence, "He cats much," is a synonymous with. "He is a wise man, "As the sentence, "He cats much," is a synonymous with. "He is a synonymous with. "He is a wise man, "As the sentence, "He cats much," is a synonymous with. "He is a wise man, "As the sentence, "He cats much, "He is a synonymous with. "He is a synonymou

Seeing that his friend was frightened. Lee-Shen laughed heartily, and then invited van-Oo of his post mortem adventures.

"My first life, he said, I lowe to my father, and my second life to the coffers of silver he left to me. After my death my son opened the coffers, and maste a brilliant funeral extemony in my honer. He birds a crowd of weepers and monks of various beliefs those of Euddah, of Confucius, of Mohammed, and Christions, What canons they read and what prayers they delivered! How ardently they culogized my numerous virtues, which I never had professed, What loud lamentation there was over my grave! I laughed at the fun. But by and by I learned the full value of all these hired prayers. In all the heavens they knew beforehand of my coming up, and were rather well disposed toward me. At first my spirit ascended to the residence of Buddah. On the way I caught cold, and deeply regretted that my son did not put some furs in my coffin. I was received kindly by the Buddists, yet I did not like life among them. They made me a State functionary, to sweep the floor in the Buddah palace. How often I sighed for the rice, the juicy pork, the aromatic tea, and the exhibitanting opium that I had enjoyed in Pekin! Soon from the fifth heaven there came a messenger from Lao-T2, who chaimed my spirit. Buddah told me that he would necessit me as one of his monks, but I declined the honer. Thereupon Buddah in rage, made a sign, and suddenly I perceived myself rushing through the air, Under mo there was a ram, He had six legs, three heads, and fiery flooce, which, however, did not burn me."

To make a long story short, Lee-Shen visited the heaven of Confucius, that of Mohammed, and also the heavenly Rome. He described to his friends the heavenly Rome. He described to his friends the heavenly seenes in language that has no place in literature. As he was not satisfied with any heaven that he saw, his spiritual adventures came to an end when the Papal servants drave him away. "Happiy," he concluded. "I softly descended to m

Business Motices.

Hondacke, neuralgia. Instant relief: "Faura's Electric Bands;" mailed free; \$1. 35 West 14th st., N. Y. McCanu's Hate, Correct Styles, Superior naity. \$1 saved on each hat. 21s Howery.

BARRY.—On Monday, Oct 8, Charles M. Barry, a ma-tive of the city of Dublin, Iraland, at his late residence, S. Jefferson at.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the finieral on Thursday at 3 P. M. COUER.—On Monday, Oct. 8, Daniel Coger, aged 76 years. CODER—On Monday, Oct. 8, Daniel Coger, aged 76 years.

Reinives and friends and Henry Clay Lodge, No. 277, P. and A. M., and Exempt Fremen's Association are respectfully invited to attent the funeration of Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, at a o clock, from 198 Ross at. Brook. Oct. 10, at a o clock, from 198 Ross at. Brook. Oct. 10, at a o clock, from 198 Ross at. Brook. Oct. 10, at a o clock, from 198 Ross at. Brook. Oct. 10, at a o clock, from 198 Ross at. Brook. Oct. 10, at a o clock, from 198 Ross at. Brook. Oct. 10, at a o clock, from 198 Ross at 100 R at 9-90 A. M., thence to 28. Paules Church, 117th st., where a required mass will be offered by for the repose of his soil.

Of the soil.

Offile Soil.

Funcral will take place on Thursday at 2 F. M. from his late readdrace, 44 let. Frields and relatives invited late readdrace, 44 let. Frields and relatives invited.

Funcral will take place on Thursday at 2 F. M. from his late readdrace, 44 let. Frields and relatives invited.

Funcral at Springfield, Mass. on Thursday, Oct. 11, from depth at 1 F. M.

WILSNACK.—On Monday, Oct. 5. Frances II., beloved wife of Adolph Wilsnack, and daughler of the late John C. Lee, in the 21st year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 1,085 lat at ... on Introday, Oct. 11, at 1 20 F. M.

Frovidence papers please copy.

Association or Extent Fisches.—The members of the shorts association are hereby multiled to meet at 184 Roos at Reposity, B. U. this Wednesday) avening at 8 croteck for the purpose of paying the last rejune of respect to our decessed in Paying the last rejune of respect to our decessed in Paying the last rejune of respect to our decessed in Paying the last rejune of respect to our decessed in Paying the last rejune of respect to our decessed in Paying the last rejune of respect to our decessed in Paying the last rejune of respect to our decessed in Paying the last rejune of respect to our decessed in Paying the last rejune of respect to our decessed in Paying the last rejune of respect to our decessed in Paying the last rejune of the last rejune

Special Motices.

PILES AND CONSTIPATION.—Dr. Upham's Vegetable Electrary, 40 years the acknowledged specific. 39 East 4th at. Rold by druggists; pamphiets free. THE REPUTATION OF AYER'S SAK-